SUPPLEMENT TO THE

South-Carolina GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 1560.] MONDAY *December* 3, 1764.

☞ CHARLES-TOWN, Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, at his Office in TRADD-STREET.

——— *Dolis, ſcelere, atque libidine, et ira,*
Iliacos INTRA muros peccatur et extra.

Mr. TIMOTHY,

I TAKE the liberty of troubling you with the following thoughts, occaſioned by reading two very extraordinary anonymous letters, publiſhed in Mr. Wells's paper, one in September laſt, the other partly in his paper of laſt week, and partly in that which came out this afternoon; and ſhall be obliged to you to find room for them in your next gazette.

Theſe letters ſeem to me to have been both wrote by the ſame hand or hands: if I am miſtaken, 'tis not very material; the writing, not the writer, alone concerns the public, and is what I ſhall attempt to anſwer fully and ſatisfactorily to the unbiaſſed reader, and more eſpecially ſo the grand, the favourite object thereof; but not by *going about* to explain "the *meaning* of "the words money-bills," to "which ſingle point" I am far from thinking with the letter writer "the diſpute is brought;" but by proceeding *directly* to what muſt be allowed the real point in diſpute, and ſhewing, that our election law no where adopts that part of his Majeſty's XXXVth inſtruction, *enjoining* "that "the council ſhall have like power of framing, mending, or al"tering money-bills as the aſſembly." And as in this matter there is a neceſſity to make, and repeat, ſeveral dry quotations from the afore-mentioned act and inſtruction, I muſt therefore, in limine, beſpeak the candid reader's indulgence in that reſpect.

Whoever reads the election-act with any degree of attention and candour, taking the whole in view, weighing and comparing the different expreſſions made uſe of in different parts thereof, as they relate, either to the *commons houſe of aſſembly*, or only to the *members thereof*, will ſoon find, that "the power and privi"leges" ſecured by the XIth clauſe of that act, to "*all and* "*every member and members* of the commons houſe of aſſembly "——provided the ſame are ſuch as are according to his Majeſty's "XXXVth inſtruction"—relate only to the *members* and not to the *houſe*; and the above terms themſelves ſhew it ſo plainly, that it ſeems almoſt impoſſible to ſubſtitute others in their room to make it appear more ſo.

In the 1ſt, 10th, 13th, 14th, 17th, and 18th ſections, and in innumerable other places, indeed in every inſtance *univerſally*, where the *houſe* and not the members are meant, the diſtinction is (as it ought to be) plainly expreſſed, as—"by and with the "conſent of ——— ——— the aſſembly of the province—" "ſuch perſon ſhall attend the *commons houſe of aſſembly*"—"ſhall "ſhew the ſaid *houſe* the liſt of votes"—"after conviction of "illegal practices before the ſaid *houſe*"—"to name a farther "day for the meeting of the ſaid *houſe of aſſembly*"—"In any "ſucceeding commons houſe of aſſembly, no leſs than nine"teen members, DULY MET, ſhall make *a houſe to* "*tranſact the buſineſs of the ſame*"——&c. &c. &c. Now if the power and privileges mentioned in the XIth paragraph had any relation to the houſe—the aſſembly—the aſſembly of the province—the houſe of aſſembly—or—the commons houſe of aſſembly (all ſynonimous terms, and uſed as ſuch in the act) would it not have been ſo mentioned? 'Tis very well known, that "all and every member and members of the com"mons houſe of aſſembly (the terms there uſed) have no *legiſ*"*lative* capacity at all, and do not make *a houſe* unleſs *duly met*. This ſhews clearly, that the *members*, and not the *houſe*, muſt be, as there only expreſſed, there alſo only meant, and of courſe only the power and privileges of the *members*, and not thoſe of the *houſe* (very diſtinct things) there intended. And, as "*all* "*and every member and members* of the commons houſe of aſſem"bly" without ſuch *due meeting*, which alone conſtitutes them *a houſe* by our act, and in any parliamentary ſenſe, have no *legiſ*"*lative* capacity, they cannot have *any correſpondence* with the council; and therefore, what relates only to "all and every "*member and members* of the commons houſe of aſſembly" without ſuch *legiſlative* capacity, cannot, by any inference, be ſtrained, ſo as to have ANY connection whatever with the council, or their privileges.

This writer allows, "That an inſtruction from the crown to "a governor in America, is not, nor can of itſelf be, binding on "the people, but on him only to whom it is given; unleſs the "people whom it concerns, adopt it, and their repreſentatives, "*in their legiſlative capacity*, confirm it by a law." Agreed: And, I hope, I have now ſhewn (or ſhall ſhew) that the election-law, though its XIth ſection, "which" (as the writer himſelf truly declares) "relates to the powers and privileges "*of the members* of the commons, ends thus, "*provided the* "*ſame are ſuch as are according to his majeſty's* XXXV*th inſtruction.*" hath not adopted that inſtruction, with regard to our "repre"ſentatives in their *legiſlative capacity*, that is, as *an houſe*, but only as it relates "to the power and privileges of the *members* "of the commons."

The inſtruction itſelf manifeſtly relates to theſe two diſtinct powers and privileges; though, in the introductory part, there is a glaring inaccuracy (to ſay no farther) in the expreſſion, which is however properly altered all along in the cloſe, in the injunctive part, or that part would have been very inſignificant and unintelligible. As this may have miſled inattentive readers, and intereſted artful ones are very ready to make uſe of any thing that ſerves their own baſe purpoſes, and as the matter is beſides made of great conſequence, let me endeavour to point it out, by quoting that inſtruction at length, and interſperſing a few occaſional remarks therein, ſo diſtinguiſhed by parentheſis or crotchets, as not to miſlead the candid reader. The inſtruction runs thus,

"*And whereas* the members *of ſeveral aſſemblies in the planta*"*tions have of late years aſſumed to themſelves privileges no ways be*"*longing to them, eſpecially of being protected from ſuits at law, du*"*ring the term they remain of the aſſembly to the great prejudice of* "*their creditors, and the obſtruction of juſtice; and* [whereas] "*ſome others*" (that is, other *members of aſſembly*) "*have preſu*"*med to adjourn themſelves at pleaſure, without leave from his Ma*"*jeſty's governors firſt obtained; and*" [whereas] "*others*" (that is, other *members* of aſſemblies) "*have taken upon them*" (members of aſſemblies) "*the ſole framing of money-bills*" (can the members of aſſembly take upon them to frame money-bills? *Solely* to frame them? muſt it not be the houſe, the aſſembly themſelves, with any effect?) "*refuſing to let the council alter* "*or amend the ſame, all which are very detrimental to his* "*Majeſty's prerogative.*" So far the introduction. Now begins the injunctive part, wherein the preceding inaccuracy is corrected, and every thing is expreſſed in the proper parliamentary manner.) "*If upon your calling an aſſembly, you find them*" (the aſſembly) "*inſiſt upon any of* "*the aboveſaid privileges, you are to ſignify to them*" (the aſſembly) "*that it is his Majeſty's expreſs will and pleaſure, that* "*you do not allow any protection to any member*" (the proper diſtinction) "*of the council or aſſembly, further than in their perſons,* "*and that only during the ſitting of the* aſſembly; *and that you are* "*not to allow them*" (the aſſembly, not the members as in the introduction) "*to adjourn themſelves, otherwiſe than de die in diem,* "*except Sundays and holidays, without leave from you, or the com*"*mander in chief for the time being, firſt obtained; and*" (now he favourite clauſe) "*that the council have the like power of fra*"*ming, mending or altering money-bills as* the aſſembly," (not, as *the members* of aſſembly, as expreſſed in the introduction) "*and* "*you are hereby expreſsly enjoined, not to allow the ſaid* members *of* "*aſſembly*" (not a ſyllable about the *aſſembly* itſelf) "*any power* "*or privilege whatſoever, which is not allowed by his Majeſty to* "the members *of the houſe of commons of Great-Britain.*"

Whatever confuſion or inconſiſtency (whether through the inadvertence, or deſign of the miniſtry at that time) is to be found in this inſtruction, our law, which *alone* binds us, as this letter-writer himſelf acknowledges, is very diſtinct and clear in the point in queſtion: And I defy him to find a *ſingle* inſtance therein, where the *members* of aſſembly, or *all and every member and members* thereof, are put for the houſe; which ought to be done, before it can be made to ſerve his purpoſe.

There are only three things enjoined in this inſtruction. Two relate to the houſe, which our election-law has *not* adopted; the other, that of "not allowing protection to any *members* of aſ"ſembly, farther than in their perſons," together with the ſtrong negative general injunction at the cloſe, which relates to the *members* only, it *has* adopted, and *nothing elſe*, becauſe *nothing elſe* therein relates to the *members* only.

This general injunction, "and you are hereby expreſſly en"joined not to allow the *members* of aſſembly in South-Caro"lina," &c. &c. (to the end) this letter-writer quotes at large, and is apprehenſive may be interpreted ſo, as "to curtail or "take away the rights given above" (in the inſtruction) "to the council:" But I very readily agree with him, that it does not take away thoſe rights there, and ONLY there (thank God) given, becauſe, "this clauſe relates" (as he ſays) "to "the perſons of the commons houſe ſeparately" (an odd expreſſion; hard put to it indeed!) that is, in the *parliamentary* phraſe, to the *members* of the houſe, and not the *houſe*, and 'tis the *houſe*, and not the members, that can *legiſlatively* have any connection with the council.

But is it not ſurprizing, that this letter-writer will not allow the ſame words, "*members of aſſembly*" to ſignify the ſame thing in the XIth clauſe of our act, as he himſelf gives to them in this part of the inſtruction?

Again, if this inſtruction, as it manifeſtly does, treats of two points, the powers and privileges of the *aſſembly*, and thoſe of the *members* thereof; why may not our law adopt the inſtruction, as it relates to the one, and not as it relates to the other? and where is the neceſſity for ſaying ſo "totidem verbis?" Is not the mentioning one point, and not both, clearly ſufficient? And may not this writer's argument be very eaſily turn'd upon himſelf, by ſaying, if the law had intended to have adopted both points, it would have ſaid ſo *totidem verbis*, in ſome ſuch expreſſion as this, "that the commons houſe of aſſembly, "AND all and every member and members thereof" &c. and not confined itſelf to the latter only? If "*Accoucheurs*" are ever called in to aſſiſt at the bringing forth an *inſtance* (what I never heard of before) I do not chooſe to declare my opinion, what kind of dame this writer muſt have made choice of, when his labouring pangs of that ſort were upon him.

The letter-writer in that part of his letter, publiſhed this day, ſays, "Why do not the aſſembly adjourn themſelves at pleaſ"ure, as the commons of Great-Britain do?" If their rights are the ſame? "The XXXVth inſtruction (he ſays) reſtrains "them;" not from any adoption, I am ſure, of any ſuch part of it in our law, for no ſuch part is adopted there. But this is an advantage taken of them from another quarter, when the ſituation of the province was ſuch, that it was more prudent, in them, to "wave and ſuſpend" that privilege for a time (as the letter-writer ſays the council has done in ſimilar caſes, and ſo I hope the argument is as good in one caſe as the other) than run the riſk of matters of AIll greater moment to the people, I may almoſt ſay of the very being of the province, I am ſure of its well-being: But given it up they have not; and I hope a time may come, when they will again exerciſe it: 'Tis too valuable a point entirely to loſe ſight of; for, though this formidable inſtruction, ſo often mentioned ſays, in its introduction, "and "whereas ſome others" [other *members*] "have preſumed to "adjourn *themſelves* at pleaſure," and our act, in the XVIIth clauſe, reſtrains the ſeven *members*, there mentioned, to adjourn *themſelves* but *de die in diem*; yet it no where adopts this *injunctive* part of the inſtruction, "you are not to allow *them*" [the ASSEMBLY] "to adjourn *themſelves*." So cloſely does our act ſtick to *all* that relates to the *members*, and to *nothing elſe*, even though found in its introductory part, which *declares*, but *enjoins* nothing.

The diſpute does not turn upon "the meaning of the words "*money-bills.*" The meaning of thoſe words have properly nothing at all to do with the diſpute, at leaſt, before 'tis proved the words themſelves are any ways referred to, or adopted by our act, in the ſenſe inſiſted upon by the council. Now theſe words are uſed in the injunctive part of the XXXVth inſtruction, in a ſenſe relative to the *aſſembly*, and not to *the members* of aſſembly; a ſenſe in which, I hope I have amply ſhewn, our act adopts *no part* of that inſtruction. However, if the diſpute did turn upon the meaning of thoſe words, I think a little touch upon the general hiſtory of ſeveral occurrences that happened at, and a few years before, the paſſing of our election-law, particularly upon the fatal conſequences of the paper madneſs of the year 1720, the great South Sea year, which was almoſt as epidemical in America as London, would amply convince any candid reader, that the opinion, declared in Mr. Brouehton's ſpeech in 1725, publiſhed in the INHABITANT, is juſtly founded: And, in ſupport of that opinion, not a little might be drawn, even from what this letter-writer himſelf has advanced; but I forbear, as I think it altogether foreign to the diſpute.

The aſſembly that paſſed that Election-Act, ſeem to have been a ſet of honeſt, ſenſible, ſteady and ſpirited men, that were not eaſily to be trapp'd, and knew very well what they were about, and whom they had to deal with; a governor as weak, in matters of government, and as obſtinate, as perhaps ever preſided in any of the colonies. The ſituation of the province was at that time extremely critical; a new Election-Act much wanted; that not to be obtained, from that *prevailing* governor, without ſome notice of his favourite inſtruction: That aſſembly therefore gratified him, but took the honeſt caution to word it ſo, as to turn it to the advantage of the people as much as poſſible. This may, in ſome meaſure, account for thoſe aſſemblies, during the moſt unſettled times the province was almoſt ever in, winking at the council's ſometimes amending Tax-Bills: Sound policy muſt have then peculiarly dictated to them, in their circumſtances, to bear with any thing within bounds; and 'tis natural to do ſo, in unſettled ſituations: But, in the year 1725, tho' public affairs were even then far from being adjuſted, the time the council firſt attempted to claim that, as a right, which had been prudently winked at by the aſſembly, they thought it high time to make an early and vigorous oppoſition; upon which the council declared, they (and it ſeems they did) would appeal home. The aſſembly, as appears, from the then ſpeaker's ſpeech, which the INHABITANT obliged the public with, expreſſed great ſatisfaction thereat. Very probably, the affair was referred to the uſual channel, the board of trade, who, not unlikely, *conceived it both unneceſſary and improper, that any explicit declaration ſhould be made on the ſubject-matter, even of that diſpute:* And as no more was ever heard of it, their then lordſhips might, very poſſibly, have only thought it neceſſary to hint to the council, that they *had taken up the matter in diſpute with more* REAL *than* PRUDENCE. Had the council received any more *explicit* and favourable anſwer to their application, there is no doubt, in their ſubſequent diſputes with the aſſembly, they would have laid great ſtreſs thereon; and even our Letter-Writer, I am of opinion, would not have paſſed ſo material a circumſtance unnoticed.

The turn of this complaint being never read at the Board of Trade (as this writer ſays) is very probable; but, I think, far from ſerving his purpoſe, as it ſtrongly confirms the above conjectures: For, no doubt, their Lordſhips ſecretary *privately* inform'd them of its *contents*. Dictum ſapientibus ſatis eſt. They knew the council's claim was built upon too ſandy a foundation for them to ſupport, or rather upon no foundation at all; or the bulk of it, if it had conſiſted of SEVEN HUNDRED, inſtead of ſeventy pages, would, very probably, have been no great objection, in ſuch a favourite point.

The ſlighteſt attention to the proprietors ſurrender to the Crown, muſt convince any the moſt careleſs reader, that it only relates to the ſoil, and indeed to what could it more? were the people their ſlaves? The ſame attention to our laws, will alſo convince any perſon, capable thereof, that we have not, by any ſubſequent act, renounced, or contrived ourſelves of, any of thoſe valuable privileges we have an inherent right to as Engliſhmen, and are confirmed to us by charter. Thank God, we have not yet *politically* cut our own throats; nor do I think, from the greater and more general attention paid to the education of the riſing generation, there is any great room to fear they will. May they be preſerved for them, till they grow up to take the watch! An haughty, arbitrary governor our aſſemblies have ſhewn themſelves a pretty good match for; but the great danger will be, from an artful, fly, inſinuating one, who may know how to guide his *meal* (a mighty faſhionable term now in politicks) with more *prudence*; that is, one who may know how to do by art, what would never be in his power by violence. If we ſhould ever be ſo unfortunate, as to have ſuch a man to preſide over us, that, by cool, cunning, temporizing management, ſhould once get a majority in the aſſembly, then, and not before, we may, if not formally, yet *virtually* deſtroy, by ſome legiſlative act, thoſe valuable privileges our predeceſſors have ſo long and ſo nobly ſtruggled to preſerve, and which no aſſembly, after ſuch a fatal period, however carefully choſen, of honeſt and ſenſible men, may be ever able to recover. No! once loſt, they may be loſt for ever! and tho' ſuch an act we may think void of courſe, and, according to our happy conſtitution, ought to be ſo; yet poſſibly, a board of trade might think otherwiſe, eſpecially, when it muſt be granted, that, in proportion as the liberties of the colonies are abridged, their lordſhips will be able to manage them with more eaſe and convenience to themſelves (tho', in ſuch a ſituation, they would ſoon be found to be of far leſs advantage to their mother-country:) and how apt are men, and bodies of men, eſpecially in ſuch luxurious times, to ſtudy their own eaſe and advantage, independent of, and even at the expence of that of the public? May not too the emoluments of governors, and of all placemen, in ſuch a ſituation, be greater, and with more eaſe acquired? and the great men at home thereby enabled to provide better and for more of their friends and dependants, with leſs danger of being put to the bluſh, for the extreme oddneſs and impropriety of many of their recommendations? Our moſt gracious ſovereign, though always, like his royal anceſtors, attentive to the good of his ſubjects, cannot, 'tis impoſſible in ſuch extenſive dominions, ſee every thing himſelf; and we are but a handful of people, when compared to the almoſt infinite number of his other ſubjects: Many matters muſt therefore be ſubmitted to miniſters (thoſe of the plantations have been ſo very long;) thoſe miniſters are fallible, and may be bad men, and as ſuch may, too often, judge of their maſter's diſpoſition by their own, and not always repreſent things to him in their true light; and 'tis not impoſſible, but ſome inſtances may have been heard of, where, even a Board of Trade, by picking and culling of evidence, may not have ſuffered very important matters to the colonies, to be entirely and truly repreſented, even to themſelves, but, like dextrous painters, have cauſed the materials to be ſo carefully work'd up in their own preſence, as to exhibit thoſe ſhades and colours, and *thoſe alone*, which are moſt agreeable to their own eyes.

I cannot yet take my leave of this writer, without animadverting a little farther on his firſt performance. In the laſt clauſe he ſays, "It may not be unworthy of notice, that ſome "*advantageous cuſtoms* have prevailed and were long enjoyed, as "privileges, by the people in America, and had they been "*quiet*, might have continued to the laſteſt poſterity, but have "been loſt by *ill-timed conteſt* in their aſſemblies." The cauſe of this letter-writer's curious performances are well known

In order to vindicate, or at leaſt gloſs over, if poſſible, the council's throwing out the *law* and general *revival-bill*, which both took (and ought to take) their riſe in the houſe of commons; and after rejecting them, inſtantly upon the next meeting of the ſame houſe, ſending the general revival-bill, almoſt in the ſame words they had rejected it in before (excepting the clauſe relative to the bill for the agent) to the aſſembly: A conduct I defy the letter-writer to ſhew an example of, as done by the houſe of lords (their pretended pattern) nor can he ſhew, where ſuch a general revival-bill, ſince the happy revolution, or any reaſonable time (if ever) before, has taken its riſe at all in the houſe of lords; and much leſs will he be able to find a precedent, where, when ſuch a bill has regularly taken its riſe in the commons, and the lords have thrown it out, that they have, the very next ſeſſions, framed ſuch a bill themſelves, and ſent it to the commons. Surely, the letter-writer does not throw out the above caution of his in terrorem, or would thereby inſinuate, that the aſſembly ought to be "*quiet*" in this matter, leſt by another inſtance of "*an ill-timed conduct*," in now quarrelling with the council, they ſhould loſe ſome more of thoſe "*advantageous cuſtoms*" he hints at. They may very likely be *quiet*, and not quarrel with the council; their long patience, notwithſtanding the *many* not "*ill-timed*" provocations they have received during the preſent diſpute with the governor, ſhews it to be far from their intentions, but not, I believe, from that motive.

I cannot help very much applauding here, this writer's extraordinary modeſty, in not once mentioning a ſyllable, in either of his performances, about this *general revival-bill* (though apparently one principal cauſe of his writing) not even where he ſays, "but if they" (the aſſemblies) "go on, as of late, pre-"tending that no bill having money named in it, though no "ſatisfy-bill," (but was not that thrown out a revival of one? and is not that much the ſame? and a general revival-bill too) "ſhall be framed or commence in the upper houſe, "they will be at a loſs to find any bill the council may frame."

Now, why was this moſt important revival-bill thrown out? was it not upon account of the bill for the agent, there among ſt many others inſerted? was there one tittle endeavoured to be added to this agent's-bill? or any innovation there made? perhaps this writer will tell us, the Agent's-bill was one of "the "many inſtances wherein the council have given way to the "aſſembly, purely for the utility of the inhabitants:" Be it ſo. Do they now repent of this condeſcention? what inconveniences have ariſen therefrom? has not the principal correſpondence with the agent been relative to the encroachment of a governor? has that opened their eyes, finding they had it not in their power to avert the oppoſition to ſo great a favourite, and therefore don't chooſe to be again in ſuch an unlucky ungrateful ſituation? but, does not this ſhew, the pretty ſituation the aſſembly may be in, ſhould an Agent's bill be paſſed on their plan, in caſe the ſame gentleman ſhould return, or any other ſuch that might be as highly in their eſteem? the Agent is (and ought to be ſo) Agent for the people. That part of the council he of the committee to correſpond with him, the aſſembly do not object to; but that the council ſhould inſiſt upon a law, to enact (in effect) that no correſpondence ſhould be carried on with ſuch Agent, without a certain number of their members being preſent at the committee, and ſigning ſuch correſpondence; what is this, but endeavouring to make him the council's, inſtead of the people's, Agent? would not the council, by ſuch an act, have the negative in all proceedings relative to the Agent? better, far better, there ſhould be no Agent at all, the thing *perhaps* (tho' not *expreſſly*) aimed at, than one on ſuch a footing; for, then the people would at leaſt ſave their money, which, in the other caſe, might be paid away to no purpoſe, or a very bad one. The advice of the members of council on the committee of correſpondence, will no doubt (as it always has been) be attended to, and have its due weight. Why ſhould it have more? the council will no doubt ſay, they are themſelves the judges of their own privileges; will they not allow the aſſembly to be ſo of theirs too? then ſuppoſe a matter of privilege, wherein the aſſembly ſhould again think they have reaſon to complain of any governor, for his encroachments, or even of the council themſelves, and are not diſpoſed to be "*quiet*" under them, and thereby eſtabliſh a precedent, to be made uſe of againſt them on future occaſions? how can they make ſuch complaint, ſo as to have redreſs, if the members of the council ſhould refuſe to ſign the neceſſary papers? and is it not reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that, in ſuch circumſtances, they might be ſometimes greatly tempted to do ſo? and why ſhould it be put in their power? is it not a glaring ſoleciſm in politicks to do ſo? it may be ſaid, this conduct in the council would be ſo unreaſonable, it ought not to be ſuppoſed; but this would be begging, not anſwering, the queſtion: 'Tis more unreaſonable, for them, to deſire to have it in their power.

The aſſembly have no other way of correſponding with the miniſtry, but thro' an Agent. It may be ſaid, indeed I have heard it ſaid, that they may ſend ſome of their members home; but with what effect, when, inſtantly upon their ſailing, that houſe may be diſſolved, and of courſe their appointment at an end, and that heard of in England as ſoon as they arrive, or very ſoon after? inſtances may be given, in the colonies, of ſuch political ſpecking. The council can ſuffer no inconvenience whatever; becauſe they can correſpond with the ſeveral boards at once, and thereby put their complaints, with the greateſt eaſe and diſpatch, into the proper channels for redreſs.

In the infant ſtate of the province, it cannot be thought, there were many to be found well acquainted with the principles of the conſtitution. The council, in general, at that time, was compoſed of men of intereſt, influence, and of the beſt education. It was therefore natural, for the then aſſemblies to endeavour to avail themſelves of thoſe gentlemen's intereſt and abilities, which they might expect to find of great ſervice, and not dream (through an honeſt ſimplicity, and an unacquaintance with that bewitching thing called power) that any deference or condeſcention to the council, on that account, would be made uſe of, and ſtrained by them, to the prejudice of their poſterity, and ſucceſſors, when they, by the advantages of a better education, ſhould ſtand in need of no more of their aſſiſtance: And at *another time*, during the very perplexed and ruinous ſtate of the province, from the year 1728 till Mr. Johnſon, the firſt king's governor (for General Nicholſon was only *provinſional* governor, as this writer obſerves) tho' the aſſemblies might then perceive the little unreaſonable advantages that had been taken of their predeceſſors ſimplicity and want of ſagacity in public affairs, yet it certainly would not have been prudent, during that period, to have attempted to recur to all the eſtabliſhed principles of the conſtitution, they had a right to as Engliſhmen, and by charter, all at once; as their eyes were well opened, and the graſping diſpoſition of the council then thoroughly ſeen into, they might think it better, ſtill to "wave and "ſuſpend the uſe of them" to ſome more ſuitable time; and in the interim, take care to prevent further encroachments, and not give, by law, a ſanction to any ſuch (at leaſt to any more ſuch) advantages to be taken of them for the future. I know of no law now in force, countenancing any of thoſe advantages taken of the unguardedneſs, or perhaps neceſſity, of our early aſſemblies. Thoſe for former Agents are the laſt, modelled from old precedents, which the council, in that for the preſent Agent, gave up as for the utility of the inhabitants." 'Tis but about three years ſince the paſſing of that act! what new members have been added to the council? what old ones have died or removed, during that time, that has made ſo very great an alteration in ſo very ſhort a ſpace? have a greater number of members of no fortune, and no family-connections whatever with the province, come ſince into the council, in the room of our old friends, that were related to us, & "wiſhed, that all due rights & privileges might "deſcend to, and be enjoyed by, their poſterity?" ſurely, ſome ſuch ill-hap muſt have befallen us! or, were any of our old friends ſick, and not able to attend, when the Revival Bill was thrown out? if this laſt was the caſe, it may perhaps be remedied at another opportunity, which I am not without hopes may happen. Some "honeſt and well-meaning men in "that public ſtation," who have ſpirit enough not to be browbeat, "may know ſome facts relative to their duty," in this moſt important matter to the province, that they were unacquainted with before, which "may incline them to alter their "conduct, and thereby preſerve peace, and prevent diſcord, "which is ever prejudicial to ſome, and often to many, in the "ſtate." There cannot be a plainer caſe than this of the Agent's, who ought to be certainly ſo for the people, and not for the council; and if ſo, the people, and not the council, ought at leaſt to have the principal direction of the correſpondence with him.

Since Mr. Johnſon's time (the firſt king's governor) the province has in general been in a very fettled thriving ſituation, and our aſſemblies thereby freed from thoſe reſtraints they were prudentially under for many years preceding: And ſince that period (which as being free from reſtraint, I would, with permiſſion, call the adult manly ſtate of the province) I believe the council can boaſt of very few, if any, advantages, gained over our aſſemblies.

Our Letter-Writer ſays, finding fault with the *INHABITANT*, "would not the diſtinction of the conſtitutions "be more properly expreſſed by the term of the *old under "the proprietors, and of the new, under the* IMMEDIATE *government of the Crown*, which laſt poſſeſſes now ſo great a "ſhare of the conſtitution as will hardly admit the prerogative "to be invaded by ANY old claim of charter-rights." Tho' I hardly think any man amongſt us, deſerving the name of an Engliſhman, would openly avow and put his name to ſuch a declaration; yet, if ſuch is really the opinion of this writer, in order to be conſiſtent, he ought not, he cannot, fairly quote as precedents (and indeed they ought not to be ſo quoted for other reaſons,) any of the uſages and cuſtoms in favour of the council, which the aſſembly ſometimes "waved and ſuſpended" the uſe of before "the *immediate* government of the Crown," that is, before Mr. Johnſon's time, for Mr. Nicholſon was more properly a *mediate* governor, not the *immediate* governor of the crown; and then pray, what ſignifies the "council's claiming the old "uſages and cuſtoms of carolina," as this writer tells us they did, in their diſputes with the aſſembly in 1739? As to "the rights granted them by the king *confirmed* by act of "aſſembly," either before or after that period, our aſſembly may very readily agree, to give them all and every tittle they can fairly find.

I ſhould be extremely concerned, from any thing here ſaid, to be looked upon as any enemy to his Majeſty's council. I ſincerely wiſh that body may always conſiſt of men of known honour and experience, intereſted in, and connected with, the province, and only of ſuch; and that they may really reſemble the lords in this one thing at leaſt, abſolutely neceſſary to conſtitute them an independent body, that they may not be liable to be ſuſpended, or deprived of their ſeats, but by their own miſconduct, and that proved before their peers: Such a body would, muſt be, reſpected, and not viewed with a jealous eye, and their advice and determinations, if not always agreed to, would always be looked upon, however, as intended for the good of the province.

The late very alarming innovations on the liberties of the colonies, demonſtrate, that we cannot be too much on our guard, leſt we ruin ourſelves and poſterity: And that we may be always ſufficiently ſo, is the ſincere wiſh, and (though very unfaſhionable, eſpecially on a political ſubject, I will venture to add) prayer of YOURS, &c.

December 18, 1764. C. C.

P. S. In order to ſave the reader the trouble of referring to our Election Act, it may not be amiſs to give him here the whole XIth clauſe thereof, which runs thus, "AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, *by the authority aforeſaid, that* ALL AND "EVERY MEMBER AND MEMBERS *of the common houſe of aſſembly of this province, choſen by virtue of this act, ſhall have "as much power and privilege, to all intents and purpoſes*" (as who?) "*as any* MEMBER OR MEMBERS *of the common houſe of "aſſembly of this province*" (not as the COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY themſelves) "*heretofore of right had, might, could, "or ought to have in this province; provided* THE SAME"; (what ſame? powers and privileges, &c. as the MEMBERS, not, as the COMMONS HOUSE of aſſembly, heretofore, &c.) "*are ſuch as are according to his majeſty's* XXXVth *inſtruction.*"

New Advertiſements.

A FEW INDIA MUSLINS, ſtriped, ſprig'd and plain, will be ſold by the piece, at prime coſt, by

Terrans, Young, & Comp.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, at Jackſonborough, a white lad, named SAMUEL BURGES, he is pretty tall and ſlim, with flax coloured hair, about nineteen years of age. Had on, when he went away, a whitiſh cloth coat, and a red ribb'd waiſtcoat. Whoever apprehends ſaid lad and delivers him to me, or to the warden of the work-houſe, ſhall have a reward of Ten pounds currency. All perſons are forbid harbouring, and maſters of veſſels carrying him off, as they will be proſecuted with the utmoſt ſeverity of the law, by

October 30, 1764. JOHN NEWBOULD.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *JOSEPH NORMAN*, late of Beach-Hill, in Colleton county, planter, deceaſed, are hereby deſired and required to diſcharge the ſame immediately; and thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate is indebted, are deſired to bring in their accompts atteſted to the ſubſcribers, or either of them. Who have to ſell, a tract of land, late of the ſaid deceaſed, containing about 250 acres, ſituated on Medway in Georgia, eſteemed to be as good land, as any thereabouts. For particulars, enquire as above mentioned, of

ISHAM ANDREWS,
Dec. 1ſt, 1764. *WILLIAM NORMAN,* } Executors.

FIFTY Crates of YELLOW WARE, to be ſold cheap, by the Subſcriber, at his Store in Elliott-Street.

Dec. 1ſt, 1764. JOHN VAUX.

Brought to the Work-Houſe.

Dec. 1ſt, 1764. Two new negro girls, named SARAH and HAGAR, can't tell their maſter's name, they have on old white negro cloth jackets and crocus coats, their country marks on their temples; Sarah has filed teeth, and both have beads about their necks and arms. Taken up at Mr. Henry Smith's plantation, at Goose-Creek,

EAST-FLORIDA.

By His Excellency JAMES GRANT, *Eſq; Captain-General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the ſaid Province, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.*

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the King, by his Royal Inſtructions, has commanded me to iſſue a PROCLAMATION, to make known the Terms and Conditions, on which all Perſons, may obtain Grants of Lands in the ſaid Province. I do, in Obedience to His Majeſty's ſaid Inſtructions, iſſue this my PROCLAMATION, and make known to all Perſons, that they may, on Application to me in Council, at ST. AUGUSTINE, obtain Grants of Lands in the ſaid Province of EAST-FLORIDA, in the following Quantities, and on the following Terms and Conditions.

THAT *One Hundred* Acres of Land will be granted to every Perſon, being Maſter or Miſtreſs of a Family, for himſelf or herſelf, and *Fifty* Acres for every white or black Man, Woman or Child, of which ſuch Perſon's Family ſhall conſiſt, at the actual Time of making the Grant: And in Caſe any Perſon applying as aforeſaid, ſhall be deſirous to take up a larger Quantity of Land than the Family-Right intitles ſuch Perſon to, upon ſhewing a Probability of Cultivation, an additional Number of Acres, not exceeding *One Thouſand*, may be obtained, upon paying to the Receiver of the Quit-Rents, the Sum of *Five Shillings* Sterling, for every *Fifty* Acres of ſuch additional Grant, on the Day of the Date of the ſaid Grant.

THAT the Quit-Rents, of the Lands granted in this Province, are to be *One Half-Penny* per Acre, payable to His Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, yearly, on the Feaſt of St Michael, or within Fourteen Days of the ſame; to commence on the firſt Feaſt of St. Michael, which ſhall happen Two Years after the Date of the Grant.

THAT, in all Grants of Lands to be made, Regard will be had to the profitable and unprofitable Acres, ſo that each Grantee may have a proportionable Number of one ſort and the other; as likewiſe, that the Breadth of each Tract of Land be one third of the Length of ſuch Tract; and that the Length of each Tract, do not extend along the Banks of any River, but into the main Land, that thereby the ſaid Grantees, may have each a convenient Share of what Accommodation the ſaid River may afford, either for Navigation or otherwiſe.

THAT all Perſons, on fulfilling the Terms of their firſt Grant, may have a further Grant of the like Quantity of Lands, on the Terms and Conditions aforeſaid.

THAT, for *every Fifty* Acres of plantable Land, each Grantee ſhall be obliged, within Three Years after the Date of his or her Grant, to clear and work Three Acres at leaſt, on that Part of his or her Tract, which he or ſhe ſhall think moſt convenient or advantageous, or elſe, to clear and drain Three Acres of ſwampy or ſunken Ground, or drain Three Acres of Marſh, if any ſuch be within his or her Grant.

THAT, for every *Fifty* Acres of Land accounted barren,—every Perſon ſhall be obliged to put on his or her Land, within Three Years after the Date of his or her Grant, Three Neat Cattle,—which Number every Perſon ſhall be obliged to continue on his or her Land, 'till Three Acres for every *Fifty* be fully cleared and improved.

THAT, if any Perſon ſhall take up a Tract of Land, wherein there ſhall be no Part fit for preſent Cultivation, without manuring and improving the ſame, every ſuch Grantee ſhall be obliged, within Three Years from the Date of his or her Grant, to erect on ſome Part of his or her Land, One good Dwelling-Houſe, at leaſt *Twenty Feet* in Length, and *Sixteen Feet* in Breadth, and alſo, to put on his or her Land, the like Number of Three Neat Cattle for every *Fifty* Acres.

THAT if any Perſon, who ſhall take up any ſtony or rocky Grounds, not fit for Culture or Paſture, ſhall within Three Years after the Paſſing of his or her Grant, begin to employ thereon, and ſo continue to work, for Three Years then next enſuing, in digging any Stone Quarry or other Mine, *One* good and able Hand for every *Hundred* Acres of ſuch Tract, it ſhall be accounted a ſufficient Cultivation and Improvement.

THAT every *Three* Acres, which ſhall be cleared and worked as aforeſaid, and every *Three* Acres, which ſhall be drained as aforeſaid, ſhall be accounted a ſufficient Seating, Planting, Cultivation and Improvement, to ſave for ever from Forfeiture, *Fifty* Acres of Land in any Part contained within the ſame Grant; and the Grantee ſhall be at Liberty to withdraw his or her Stock, or to forbear working in any Quarry or Mine, in Proportion to ſuch Cultivation and Improvement, as ſhall be made on the plantable Lands, or upon the ſwampy or ſunken Grounds or Marſhes, which ſhall be included in the ſame Grant.

THAT when any Perſon, who ſhall hereafter take up and patent any Land, ſhall have ſeated, planted and cultivated, or improved the ſaid Land, or any Part of it, according to the Directions and Conditions above-mentioned, ſuch Patentee may make Proof of ſuch Seating, Planting and Cultivation, or Improvement, in any Court of Record in the ſaid Province, or in the Court of the County, Diſtrict or Precinct where ſuch Lands ſhall be, and have ſuch Proof cer-

tified to the Register and Office; and there entered, with the Record of the said Patent; a Copy of which shall be admitted on any Trial, to prove the Seating and Planting of such Land.

AND whereas it may greatly contribute to the speedy settling of this His Majesty's said Province, to inform all Persons, of the Healthiness, Soil and Productions thereof: —— I DO, in this PROCLAMATION, further publish and make known, That the former Inhabitants lived to great Ages, His Majesty's Troops, since their taking Possession of it, have enjoyed an uninterrupted State of good Health. —— Fevers, which are so common during the Autumn, in other Parts of America, are unknown here. —— The Winter is so remarkably temperate, that Vegetables of every Kind are raised during that Season, without any Art. —— The Soil on the Coast, is in general Sandy, but productive, with proper Cultivation. —— The Lands are rich and fertile, in the interior Part of the Province, and on the Sides of Rivers which are numerous. —— Fruits and Grain, may be raised with little Labour. —— The late Inhabitants had often *Two* Crops of Indian Corn in the same Year, and the Breeder here, will be under no Necessity of laying up Fodder for the Winter, for there is at all Times sufficient Quantity of Pasture to maintain his Cattle.

The Indico Plant remains unhurt for several Years, and may be cut *Four* Times in a Season; Wild Indico is found here in great Abundance, which, with proper Cultivation, is esteemed (in the French Islands) to be the best.

From the great Luxuriancy of all the West-India Weeds, found in the Southern Parts of this Province, it is not to be doubted, but that all the Fruits and Productions of the West-Indies may be raised here; tho', either from the want of Industry in the late Inhabitants, or from the frequent Interruptions they met with from their Neighbours the Indians, no Improvement of that Kind was ever attempted. —— Oranges, Limes, Lemons and other Fruit, grow spontaneously over the Country.

This Province abounds with Mahogany, and all kinds of Lumber fit for Transportation or Ship-Building, and the Conveyance of the Commodities or Productions thereof, will be attended with little Expence, as there is Water-Carriage every where.

The Rivers in this Province which are best known, are, ST. JOHN'S-River, about *Thirty-Three* Miles to the Northward of *St. Augustine*, ST. MARY'S-River, about *Forty* Miles to the Northward of *St. John's*. — The MUSQUITOE River, about *Sixty* Miles to the Southward of *St. Augustine*, running into the Gulph of *Florida*, much about the Place where the Current ceases to have an Effect. — BIG-SAVANNAH, about *Twenty-Four* Miles Westward of *Apalache*; LITTLE-SAVANNAH, about *One Hundred* Miles Southward of *Apalache*; CALASAHATCHE, about *One Hundred* Miles to the Southward of *Little Savannah*, the Three last Rivers running into the Gulph of *Mexico*.

The principal Harbours yet discovered, are ST. MARY'S, ST. JOHN'S, ST. AUGUSTINE, MATANZA'S, MUSQUITOE'S, METACOMB, HUNDA, KEY-WEST, TAMPER and APALACHE, of which no particular Descriptions can be given, as they have not yet been surveyed and sounded.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of His Majesty's said Province, this Thirty-First Day of October, in the Year of Our Lord 1764, and in the Fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

JAMES GRANT.

By His Excellency's Command.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

New Advertisements.

TO BE SOLD, *at Public-Vendue,*

On Tuesday the 18th of December next, at the usual place in CHARLES-TOWN:

A Lot of land in King-street, belonging to the estate of *Frederick Stevell*, deceased, almost opposite to the Jail, containing in front upon the said street, about 39 feet, and in depth about 200; whereon are, two good new brick dwelling-houses, with the necessary out-buildings to each. The conditions to be declared at the sale, by

Nov. 27th, 1764. JONATHAN BADGER, JOHN WAGNER, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD, *at Auction,*

On Tuesday the 18th instant (December) *at the usual place in* CHARLES-TOWN:

THE house joining Mr. *Hutchinson's* in Friend-street, with a stable, chair-house, kitchen, &c. and land sufficient to build another good dwelling-house on. From one to three years credit will be given, on interest, and security if required. Any person inclinable to purchase before the said day, may treat with me at my house in said street. NATHANIEL SCOTT.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *John Dupont*, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have demands thereon, to give in their accompts properly attested, to

PAUL PORCHER, JOSIAH DUPONT, } Executors.

ALL persons indebted to the said estate of Mr. ISAAC HOLMES, deceased, are desired to discharge their respective debts by the first day of January next, otherwise they must expect to be sued without further notice.

THOMAS BEE.

From the LONDON GAZETTES.

GENOA, SEPTEMBER 8.

ON the 3d instant at night, this republic received an express from Calvi, advising, that two Genoese armed barks, and two feluccas fell in with, on the 28th past, two Corsican armed barks, one tartan and three felucccas, in the gulph of St. Florenza. The Corsicans immediately attacked the Genoese; but after an engagement of two hours, the largest of the Corsican barks (said to have mounted 18 guns and 150 men) ran ashore. During this engagement they likewise took the tartan, which had one gun of 18 pound shot, and two others of a smaller caliber, and several wall pieces: When this vessel was taken, there were only eight Corsicans found alive on board, and two dead. One of the Corsican felucccas, either designedly or casually, blew up whilst it was engaged with one of the Genoese felucccas, and the greatest part of the crews of both perished, or were wounded. After this defeat of the Corsicans, the barks proceeded up the gulph, and landed the succours they had on board for the besieged in St. Florenza, and returned to Calvi to refit, &c.

Yesterday one of the republick's galleys sailed for Baftia, and carried M. Augustine Sperone, who is to remain there with the character of vicegerent; and M. Sauli, who has resided there some years in the character of commissionary-general, is to embark on board the galley to return hither.

Warsaw, Sept. 8. The ceremony of the election of Count Stanislaus Poniatowski to the throne of Poland, passed the 6th instant, with the most perfect unanimity of the suffrages of the whole nation, delivered by the different Palatinates, assembled for that purpose; and yesterday he was proclaimed by the name of Stanislaus Augustus, and conducted to the court and palace, thro' the acclamations of several thousand spectators. The primate announced the election to all the foreign ministers, who in consequence thereof demanded audiences this morning; and they accordingly had the honour to pay their respects and congratulations on his happy accession to the crown.

The coronation is fixed for the 25th of November.

ST. JAMES'S, SEPTEMBER 28.

Last night one of his Majesty's messengers arrived from Madrid, with dispatches from his Majesty's ambassador at that court, transmitting a duplicate of the orders, which, in consequence of his excellency's late remonstrances, that court has dispatched to Don Felipe Ramirez de Estenez, governor of Jucatan. In which orders his Catholic Majesty disapproves the proceedings of the said governor, with respect to his Majesty's subjects in the Bay of Honduras; expresses his desire of giving his Majesty the greatest proofs of his friendship, and of preserving peace with the British nation; and commands the said governor to re-establish the British logwood-cutters in the several places from which he had obliged them to retire, and to let them know, that they may return to their occupation of cutting logwood, without being disquieted or disturbed under any pretence whatsoever. [*Past for the Gazettes.*]

Leghorn, August 27. By a letter from Tangier of the 18th we learn, that an English frigate of war arrived off that port on the 13th, the commander of which, by an interpreter, claimed the Genoese polacre, which had been carried off by the Algerines and declared a good prize by the Dey, although it was navigated under English colours, and had a passport from the governor of Mahon. The Dey answered, that the polacre having been adjudged a lawful prize by the Divan, had been sold, and that the English might do what they would. The commander of the frigate sailed immediately to make his report to commodore Harrison, and we are impatient to know what step will be taken on this head by the court of London.

Rochefort, September 5. One of our frames is ordered to be refitted and sheathed with copper; an operation which, if we may believe the English, will preserve it from the worms. In case this practice should answer, it will be used with all the king's ships.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

The Brussels Gazette gives us the following intelligence, dated from London, Sept. 7.

In a grand council held at court the 5th inst. they deliberated on several important affairs, particularly the answer given by the court of France to the Earl of Hertford's memorial, relative to Turk's Island, was again discussed, and it was resolved, that new representations should be made to the French ministry on this head, in stronger terms than the former, as also about the Canadian bills of exchange, and the maintainance of the French prisoners. The ministry seem to be embarassed about the litigated points between this court and those of France and Spain. The good intentions of those two courts for maintaining and strengthening inviolably the peace, 'tis said, ought to be more clearly manifested. The ministry of Great-Britain, however averse they may be to rekindle the flames of war, will never recede from the firm resolution they have taken, not to suffer any nation to make with impunity the least incroachment on the privileges and immunities of the commerce of the King's subjects. On the other hand, it is not true that the court of Madrid has delivered a memorial to the British ministry, intimating that Spain might, if she pleased, exclude the English from the Honduras trade. This news is no better grounded than another report, intimating that Spain pretends to have a legal right to the cod-fishery on the Banks of Newfoundland.

SEPTEMBER 27.

We are informed that our Ambassador's demands for the reimbursement of the national expence in the maintainance of the French prisoners in England, during the late war, has been absolutely rejected.

It is said our court has received a tolerable satisfactory account with regard to the payment of Canada bills, which will either soon be called in and discharged, or converted into actions in the French funds, at the rate of sixty-three per cent. bearing interest from their respective dates.

The numerous promotions of general officers lately made by the King of Prussia, is looked upon by politicians at the Hague, as the certain forerunner of a speedy war.

SEPTEMBER 29.

This day Sir William Stephenson, Knt. was elected Lord Mayor of this city for the year ensuing.

The right honourable the Lady Susan Obrien and her spouse sailed from Falmouth the 17th instant, for North America.

The merchants are afraid of a rupture with the Algerines; our court not being satisfied, by any means, with the Divan's condemnation of the Genoese polacre taken under an English pass, and the Dey seeming absolutely determined not to give up the point, in allowing us the liberty of granting passes to the vessels of other nations.

We are informed that several agents have been employed here for some time, to engage a number of our ship carpenters to work in the French dock-yards, but with little success.

Extract of a private letter from a gentleman at Dijon, to his friend in London, dated August 15, 1764.

"Since my arrival here there has been a man broke on the wheel, with no other proof to condemn him than that of a water-spaniel, about the size of yours; the circumstances attending being so very singular and striking, I beg leave to communicate them to you. A farmer, who had been to receive a sum of money, was way-laid, robbed and murdered by two villains: the farmer's dog returned with all speed to the gentleman's house, who had paid the money, and expressed such amazing anxiety for the gentleman to follow him, pulling him several times by the sleeve and skirt of his coat, that at length the gentleman submitted: the dog led him to the field, a little from the road-side, where the body lay: from thence the gentleman went to a public house, in order to alarm the country: the moment he entered (as the two villains were then drinking) the dog seized the murderer by the throat, and the other made his escape. This man lay in prison three months, during which time they visited him once a week with the dog; and though they made him change his cloaths with other prisoners, and always stand in the midst of a crowd, yet would the dog find him out, and always fly at him. On the day of trial, when the prisoner was at the bar, the dog was let loose into the court-house, and in the midst of some hundreds he always found him out (though dressed in entirely new cloaths) and would have tore him to pieces, had he been allowed; in consequence of which he was condemned, and at the place of execution confessed the fact.

CHARLES-TOWN, *December 3, 1764.*

A NEW ship, built by Mr. *Black* (one of the builders that lately came from the Northward) for Capt. *Clement Lempriere*, was launched at Hobcaw last monday, and is esteemed, by all judges that have seen her, to be one of the best and handsomest vessels that has been built in America. —— The launch was a very fine one —She is called the *Nancy*, and Capt. *William Pauling* is to have the command of her.

On tuesday returned from *St. Augustine* (whither they lately went on a visit) to his excellency Governor *Grant*) Major *John Maurice* and Capt. *John Airsie*. —While there, these gentlemen were appointed members of his majesty's council in *East-Florida*, as was also *John Stolmes*, Esq; of this town. —The *Hillsborough* packet, Capt. *Grove*, arrived there the 21st ult. and was to sail, for *Georgia* and this place, the 24th.—The right hon. Lord *Adam Gordon*, now a Major General, we hear, was expected here in her last week, but she is not yet arrived.

Friday being ST. ANDREW'S DAY (the tutelar Saint of *Scotland*) the same was observed as usual, by the ST. ANDREW'S CLUB, who met at Mr. *Robert Dillon's*, chose *John Mauleric*, sen. Esq; President, Mr. *William Woodrop*, Vice-President, the hon. *John Dart*, Esq; Assistant, *David Deas*, Esq; Treasurer, and *James Grindlay*, Esq; Clerk, for the ensuing year; after which they dined together, drank the usual toasts, and spent the remainder of the day in decent joy. A considerable number of the principal gentlemen in town were invited, and dined with the Club. The vessels in the harbour displayed their colours, and *St. Michael's* bells rang in honour of the day.

The same evening, the Rev. Mr. *George Whitefield*, arrived in town, by land, from *Philadelphia*. On sunday he preached, to a crowded audience; to-morrow he sets out for *Georgia*; and, we hear, proposes to return here about Christmas.

The *Georgia* gazette of last thursday, informs us, that both houses of assembly have unanimously voted their thanks to the hon. *William Clifton*, Esq; Chief-Justice of *West-Florida*, late Attorney-General and a member of his majesty's council in that province, for his disinterested and upright conduct in his office, and his very useful and unwearied attendance at the council-Board. The same paper contains Governor *Wright's* speech to the new assembly, of which the hon. *Alexander Wylly*, Esq; was chosen speaker, together with the address of the council and assembly; but these we have not at present room for.

Saturday night, arrived from *St. Augustine*, *John Gordon*, Esq; who went from hence with *John Stuart*, Esq; superintendent of Indian affairs in this district of America in May last, to *East and West-Florida*. Mr. *Stuart*, we hear, will remain in *West-Florida* for some time to come.

Yesterday arrived here, in the *Alice*, Capt. *Best*, RALPH IZARD, Esq; a gentleman of great property in this province, who has been some years in *England*. RALPH WORMELEY, Esq; of *Virginia*, is come over in the same ship.

This morning died, *John Raven*, Esq; formerly a member of the commons house of assembly of this province.

☞ PRICE CURRENT.—Of RICE, 50 *sh. per Hundred.*—Of INDICO, Flora 30 to 40 *sh. per Pound*, Copper and Purple 20 *sh.* to 27 *sh.* 6.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

Nov.	Arrived at Charles-Town,	*From*
26th.	Brigt. Dolphin, Robert Stirling,	Dundee
27th.	Scooner Mary, Adam Bachop,	St. Augustine
	Sloop Susannah & Mary, Francis Eve,	Antigua
28th.	Brigt. Two-Brothers, Henry Stevenson,	Newberry
	Scooner Achilles, Griffith Tubbs,	Georgia
30th.	Sloop Peerless, Nicholas Albuoy,	Bermuda
	Sloop Industry, William Morris,	Bermuda
Dec. 1.	Ship Active, William Best,	Poole
	Scooner Chance, Simon Tufts,	St. Augustine
3d.	Brigt. Prince-Edward, Samuel Higgs,	New-York
	Sloop Industry, Philip Hughes,	Georgia
Nov.	Sailed, since our last.	*For*
27th.	Sloop Smack, John Reffe,	Cape Fear
29th.	Ship Earl of Halifax, Michael Dalton,	Jamaica
	Sloop Sunbury-Packet, Jeremiah Dickinson,	Georgia
30th.	Sloop John & Mary, Richard Elmes,	Figuera
	Remain Windbound, or clear'd.	*For*
	Ship Richard and Benjamin, Anth. Robinson,	Havana
	Brigt. Two-Brothers, Henry Stevenson,	Beaufort
	Brigt. Charming-Sally, Evan Evanson,	Jamaica
	Scooner Georgia-Packet, William Lyford,	Perfacola
	Sloop London, Charles Dawson,	Jamaica
	Sloop Betsey, Downham Newton,	New-Providence
	Sloop Mary, Cornelius Hinson,	Jamaica
	Sloop Defiance, Seth Winslow,	Rhode-Island
	Sloop Free-Bounty, Thomas White,	Jamaica
	May sail, or be loaded this Week.	*For*
	Ship Heart-of-Oak, Henry Gunn,	Lisbon
	Ship Flora, Thomas Courtin,	Lisbon
	Brigt. Tryton, Nicholas Doyle,	Bristol
	Brigt Venus, Patrick McLaughlin,	Cowes
	Brigt. King-George, Thomas Erskine,	London
	Brigt. Savage, Thomas Durham,	Jamaica
	Brigt. Phillis, Peter Gwinn,	Boston
	Scooner Margaret, Jonathan Porter,	Curacoa
	Sloop Sally, John Schermerhorn,	New-York
	Sloop Dove, George Lusher,	Jamaica
	Sloop Ruth, Edward King,	Antigua
	Sloop Sooky & Nancy, Josiah Dickinson,	Barbados
	Sloop John, Stephen Seymour,	Jamaica
	Sloop Charlotte, Samuel Skinner,	St. Kitts
	Arrivals from this Port.	*At*
Snow Charming-Nancy, Roger Ballingall,		Georgia

☞ The second Letter signed AN INHABITANT, was received too late for Insertion in this Day's Gazette or Supplement: It will be in our next, together with all the ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. we have now been obliged to leave out.

WILLIAM GIBBES,

CONTINUES to sell the COUNTRY PRODUCE on the usual commissions, and has to sell, on the most reasonable terms, choice Madera and Vidonia WINE, in Pipes, Quarter-Casks or Bottles; West-India and Northward RUM, in Hogsheads or Quarter-Casks, SUGAR and SALT, &c. &c. t. f.

N.B. He still continues the Wharf adjoining *Mr. Legare's*, for the better carrying on the FACTORAGE BUSINESS; and the Dock will be kept open and in good order for Boats.

NOrthward RUM, super-fine FLOUR, old French BRANDY in Quarter Casks, Windsor CHAIRS, barrelled BEEF and PORK, an assortment of CORDAGE, and sundry other Articles, to be sold cheap, by SHIRLEY & MARTYN.

Who have also to dispose of, a quantity of Live-Oak TIMBER, now lying at *Roper's* Wharf. t. f.

BENFIELD and JONES,

Have just imported, in the Delight, Capt. Sommers, and other vessels from Bristol,

WHITE, blue, green and drab coloured plains, window glass, &c.

They have also imported in the last vessels from London, a very compleat assortment of goods, proper for the approaching season, among which are broad cloths of all kinds, with trimmings, Irish linen, garlix, checks, printed linens, cottons and callicoes, chints, cotton holland, plaids, blue, green, scarlet, crimson, black and drab colour'd hair shaggs, callimancoes, striped and plain cambletts, worsted damasks, mens and boys leather shoes, womens and girls callimanco shoes, mens and womens silk hose, mens, womens, boys and girls worsted, cotton and thread hose, silk and worsted breeches patterns, a large assortment of ironmongery, saddlery and tin ware, brass and copper kettles, tea kettles, and coffee potts with lamps, japan'd tea kitchens, compleat sets tea china, china plates, dishes, tea and coffee cups and saucers, tea, coffee, and milk pots, slop basons, punch bowls, &c. floor and bedside carpets, four and six leaf screens, mahogony tea chests, tea boards, and bottle stands, and a very great variety of other articles, too tedious to mention, which they will sell on the lowest terms.

N. B. They have some best Batavia arrack in quart bottles, which they will sell cheap.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Commons House of Assembly, the 20th day of July, 1764.

RESOLVED, That no accompts, by which any money is claimed, as due from the public, shall hereafter be received, unless the same shall be delivered in, to the Treasurer within twelve months from the time the service for which the same is demanded has been incurred.

THAT the Treasurer do, upon his receiving every accompt brought in to charge the public, indorse the day of his receiving the same.

THAT the Treasurer be served with a copy of the said resolutions; and that the same be printed in the *Gazette* of this province. *THOMAS BROMLEY*, Clerk.

The co-partnership of Hooper, Swallow and company, and Hooper, Swallow and Poole, being dissolved by the death of Tho. Hooper,

Newman, Swallow, & Thomas Poole,
Surviving Co-partners,

HAVING removed to the house on the Bay, formerly possessed by Messrs. Harvey and Philp, and lately by Mr. Richard Milford: Will sell the goods remaining in town and at Bacon Bridge, at *eight* and *an half* for one, with a considerable allowance on taking the whole stock together.

They will likewise dispose of their lands and buildings at Bacon Bridge: The situation of the place, for trade, needs no recommendation, as it is well known to be one of the best in the province. They will be obliged to those whose accompts have been longer standing than the first of January 1764, to call and settle, as there is an absolute necessity for the same being done.—Rice or indico will be taken in payment at market price. t. f.

PRICE & HEST,

Have just imported in the ship Heart of Oak, *Capt.* Gunn, *from* LONDON:

A Compleat assortment of ship chandlery GOODS, all kinds slops for seamen, a few pieces of Irish linens bohea tea, pigtail and cut and dry tobacco, which they will sell reasonable, at their ship chandlery WARE-HOUSE, near the Vendue-House.

TO BE SOLD,

A tract of land, commonly known by the name of Choli Pinny-neck, pleasantly situated between Choli Pinny and Cusawhatchie-bridge, in Prince-William's parish.

CONTAINING about 2000 acres, proper for corn and indico, and upwards of 400 very good rice land; has five settlements on it, with good dwelling-houses and out-buildings, two of which under good fence, with two vats of new indico vats, and sufficient reserves; one settlement fronts Broad-river, and affords an extensive and agreeable prospect, about six miles from Port-Royal-Island, and about 500 acres hard feeding marsh; the whole tract so situated that a mile and a half of fence will include it entirely. Whoever inclines to purchase all or any part may apply to Andrew Deveaux, sen. in Prince-William's parish, or Dewar and Bacot, in Charles-Town. 51—63

THOMAS GOVEN, of Wassamsaw, informs me of the following strey'd horses, which broke into his pasture:

A bay thirteen hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder K, and on the off buttock T and a heart.

A black, about twelve and a half hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder T with a ring joined to it.

A cream coloured, fifteen hands high, branded M, on the mounting and off shoulders.

A dapple grey, twelve and a half hands high, with several obscure brands.

A red and white bull, coming three years old, and two pied black and white heifers, coming three years old, all three unmarked. The owners must prove their property before

PETER TAYLOR, J. P.

JACOB and SOLOMON PROBY,

BRASS-FOUNDERS,

Beg Leave to give this PUBLIC NOTICE,

THAT they have removed their shop from King-Street, to the corner of Broad and Meeting-streets, opposite to the new Church, where brass fenders, hand irons, sconces, candlesticks, gun mountings, stirrups, house ornaments, mill work, cocks, house and horse bells, harness work, spoon moulds, and all other kinds of Founders work is done reasonably and expeditiously. They likewise mend and tin copper kettles, and mend china; and give the best price for old copper, brass, pewter, &c. &c.

STOPPED from a negro fellow, last night, (suspected to be stolen) about Eight hundred and fourteen limes, in a crocus bag. The owner may have them when property proved, and this advertisement paid for, of

November 23, 1764. PHILLIP GRUBER.

THEODORE GAILLARD, jun. & Co.

Have just imported from London and Bristol, a large cargo of goods, amongst which are the following articles, viz.

A LARGE assortment of fashionable broad cloths with trimmings suitable, a large parcel of Irish shirting and sheeting linens, tabling and napkining diaper, and Russia hugaback, a variety of fine chints, printed cottons, and fine furniture chints, printed counterpains, ribbons, fans, wax necklaces, gloves of the newest fashion, head, minionet and blond lace, queen's stuffs, Scotch plaids, a single horse chaise, cheese and split pease, &c. &c. &c. Which they will sell (with a variety of other articles) on the most reasonable terms, at their store in Broad Street.

A few pieces of very handsome silks, of the newest fashion, to be sold at Eight for One advance.

N. B. Two coils of cordage six and an half, and four and an half inches, to be sold at prime cost.

TO BE LET,

FROM and after the 20th of December next, Two lots on the west end of Broad street, on one of which is a good house of six rooms, four closets, and a large pastry; also a kitchen and out house, and other conveniences. For particulars inquire of Thomas Young, senior, the present possessor, or Mr. John Wish, either of which will let the same.

N. B. THOMAS YOUNG being to move from thence, has a parcel of seeds to dispose of cheap; also some shrubs, trees, roots, &c. among which are a great number of Cork, walnut, with some chesnut and almond trees, with squill and other medicinal roots and seeds; also, a great variety of roots and seeds, which he wants to dispose of, cheap, for ready money.

Just imported, in the Heart-of-Oak, *Capt.* Henry Gunn, *from* LONDON, *and to be sold, by*

WOODDROP & CATHCART,

BEST bohea and hyson tea, currants, raisins and almonds, spices and pickles of all kinds, sweet oil, mustard, Poland starch, linseed oil, white lead, yellow oaker and Spanish brown, powder and shot of all sizes, and a compleat assortment of china.

Also, in the Hopewell, from Bristol,

White plains, iron pots, 4, 6, 10 and 20d. nails, spikes and sheathing ditto, earthen and stone ware, window glass, hunters pipes, lamp-black, tumblers, decanters, wine-glasses, &c. &c.

A SPINNET to be sold cheap, *AND may be seen at the house of Mr.* Peter Bouquet *in* Broad-street. *Inquire of ANDREW D'ELLIENT.*

STRAYED from *Dorchester*, the three following horses, viz. One a dark bay horse, six years old, branded on the nigh shoulder 8 T, and on the nigh buttock 8. Also a black horse, about 14 hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder and buttock IC, a trotter. Likewise a sorrel horse, about 13 hands and an half high, with a white face, branded G G, a trotter. Any person or persons bringing the said horses, or any of them to Dorchester, so that I can have them again, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward for each.

56——63 JAMES MCCLENACHAN.

JAMES HUNTER, having disposed of the stock of GOODS which he had on hand; desires all those any ways indebted to him, either by bond, note or book debt, to discharge the same, on or before the first day of January next, that he may thereby be enabled to settle with those to whom he is indebted; otherwise they will find their accompts in the hands of an attorney, to be sued for without further notice.

N. B. The store in Broad-street, between Messrs. John Paul Grimke and Robert Dillon, with a fine cellar, and two convenient back-stores, TO BE LETT. Inquire as above. 6.w.

TO BE HIRED, a sensible HOUSE WENCH, who has been used to all sorts of house work, and to wait on a gentleman. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Town of BEAUFORT, *on wednesday the 19th of* December *next, if a fair day.*

PART of the personal estate of *James Smyth*, late of *St. Helena* parish, deceased, consisting of several valuable pieces of PLATE, mahogany tables and chairs, feather beds, a pair of neat looking-glasses, and many other useful pieces of furniture: also a neat collection of useful BOOKS, a compleat set of Surveyors Instruments, a neat quadrant, and several other Mathematical Instruments, a plough and harrows, with compleat tackling for six horses, in the English taste; with several other useful plantation tools; about nine head of horses, and several other articles too tedious to mention. All sums under twenty pounds to be paid in cash, for all above, credit will be given to the first day of March next, paying interest and giving security if required. All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make payment, and those who have any demands, to bring in their accompts properly attested by the day of sale, to

FRANCIS STUART, Administrator.

N. B. To be leased for a term of years, a pleasant PLANTATION on Coosaw river, fit for indico and corn.

SARAH SWALLOW,

Has just imported in the Heart-of-Oak, *Capt.* Gunn, *and other late vessels from* LONDON:

ENGLISH and India chints and callicoes, linens, printed gold flowers, Bengal stripes, cambricks, plain and flower'd lawns, book muslin, plain, striped and flower'd gauze, blond and head lace, fashionable plain and figur'd ribbons, black and colour'd English and India persians, pucker'd silk petticoats, baby baskets, lined and quilted with sattin and dimity, suits of baby-cloaths and robes, Italian and silver breast flowers, fashionable gauze caps and flys, Scotch lawn handkerchiefs border'd, printed linen ditto, set stone ear-rings and necklaces, best French wax ditto; an assortment of China, among which are several compleat tea setts, boys sattin caps and hats with gold tassels, pucker'd stomachers and sleeve-knots, &c. &c. Which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, at her store in Tradd-Street. 59—65.

A PAIR OF SILVER SPURS FOUND,

THE owner applying to *Nathaniel Scott*, Brewer, in Friend-street, describing it, and paying for this advertisement, may have it again.

SAMUEL PERONNEAU

Has just imported, in the brigantine Charles-Town Packet, Thomas Mason master, from Philadelphia:

SUPER FINE and common flour, in whole, half and quarter barrels and kegs. Single and double refin'd loaf sugar. milk and water bread in kegs.

He has also just imported, in the Heart of Oak, Henry Gunn, master, from London, coarse and fine yard wide Irish linens, yard wide checks, Scotch checks, cotton romalls, sein twine, and 9 8th Irish linens. And in the Hopewell, Capt. Pitt, from Bristol, blue plains, and a quantity of red lead. As he has no other dry goods than the above articles, he will dispose of them at Nine for One, cash only; by the piece.

He once more intreats all whose accompts have been standing for three or four years past, to discharge the same immediately.

CARNE & WILSON,

Have imported in the Heart-of-Oak, *Capt.* Henry Gunn, *from* LONDON:

A large and compleat ASSORTMENT of DRUGGS, Chemical, Galenical and Family MEDICINES, of established character, and warranted genuine: Among which are,

WARD'S head-ach drops, liquid sweat, Jesuits drops, &c. &c. a great variety of pickles, fruits of all kinds, Florence, linseed, rape, and plaister oils, Weston's high and low dried Scots snuff rappee in canisters, Durham flour of mustard, brown and white candy, barley sugar, raisins, currants, prunes and best Turkey figs, Jordan almonds, Pyrmont, Lavender, Hungary, Honey, best double distilled orange-flower and rose water, marble wash-balls, scented hair powder, finest saphire, eau-de-luce, eau-sans-pareil, &c. &c. compleat setts of capital and pocket instruments, lances of all prices, tooth instruments, scales and weights, &c. fine strong pewter alembicks, large and small specie glasses with lacquered covers, ointment and syrup pots with ditto, flint bottles with ground stoppers from two quarts down to one ounce, a large assortment of phials and galley-pots, Nairn's best six and four feet telescopes, an assortment of garden seeds, &c. &c.

The above articles are chosen, and purchased upon the best terms by Mr. Carne, who now resides in LONDON, and will be sold cheaper than ever has been done in this province, at their old shop on the Bay, near the Vendue-House.

ALL persons, shipping rice or other goods, in the schooner, of which I am part owner, have notice, that they do it entirely at their own risque, for the owners will not be answerable for any loss or accident, that may befall the same. RICHARD BEDON.

THE subscribers, Commissioners for the Bridges in St. George's parish, having assessed the residents and non-residents, *Eighteen Shillings* and *Six Pence* per head, on all males from the age of 16 to 60 years of age, for repairing the several Bridges in the aforesaid parish; desire all persons concerned, to pay the same to John Joor, Esq; or Mr. William Joor, in Dorchester, on or before the first monday in January next. Otherwise executions will be granted directly by

ELIJAH POITELL,
HENRY MIDDLETON, JOHN WARING,
JOHN SEYNE, JOHN AINSLIE,
DANIEL BLAKE, JOHN CATTELL, (Son of Peter)

ALL persons to whom *John Coming Ball*, late of the parish of St. John, Berkley county, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in accompts of their respective demands to the subscriber, Executor of his last Will and Testament, or to leave such accompts in the hands of *Henry Laurens*, in Charles-Town,

ELIAS BALL, of Hyde Park.

SEVERAL casks of well assorted IRONMONGERY, suitable for plantation use, and a few bales of Scotch OSNABRUGS; to be sold cheap,

MIDDLETON, LISTON, & HOPE.

TO BE SOLD,

ON board a large top sail schooner, lying at the south-side of the market wharf, good New-England RUM, by the hogshead or quarter-cask, at a very low price, for cash.

BENJAMIN FORST,

COPPER-SMITH from PHILADELPHIA,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, that he has open'd a shop opposite the old Baptist meeting, in Church-Street, where he makes and sells all sorts of copper work, such as stills, brewing coppers, soap boilers, sugar boilers, tar, batters, and tea kettles, sauce pans, coffee pots, Dutch ovens, fish kettles, capuchin plate warmers and tea kitchins; all sorts of copper and brass skimmers and ladles, kettle pots, copper worms, &c. He tins and mends all the above articles in the best manner. Such as please to favour him with their custom may depend on being served with the utmost dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. At said shop, China of all kinds is rivetted in the neatest manner, with silver or brass; and the market price given for brass, pewter or lead.